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for March 16th a paper entitled 'A propos de la question du climat des temps glaciaires,' in which he states it as his belief that the problem of the climate of glacial periods will be solved through a careful study of the meteorological and other conditions of the Antarctic.

MR. H. N. DICKSON, lecturer in physical geography in the University of Oxford, contributes a paper on 'The Circulation of the Surface Waters of the North Atlantic Ocean' to the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, Series A, Vol. 196, pp. 61-203. The plates, which are colored, show the monthly distribution of temperature and of salinity in the surface waters of the North Atlantic during the years 1896 and 1897.

'CLOUD observations during 1896 and 1897 at Toronto' is the title of a recent publication of the Meteorological Service of the Dominion of Canada (4to, Toronto, 1901, pp. 27). These observations were begun September 21, 1896, and were made by means of theodolites. The full tables of observations are given, but there is no discussion of the results, there being only the briefest summary of average altitudes and velocities by months.

MAMMOTH Tank, in the eastern portion of San Diego Co., Cal., on the line of the Southern Pacific R. R., is one of the most interesting meteorological stations in the United States. 'The Climatology of Mammoth Tank' is the title of a brief article in the February number of *Climate and Crops: California Section*. The mean annual rainfall for 23 years is 1.81 inches. The maximum temperature recorded was 130°, on Aug. 17, 1878. The warmest month is July, with a mean temperature of 98.5°.

R. DEC. WARD.

FRANÇOIS QUESNAY.

THE Smithsonian Institution has received a Livre d'Or, published in commemoration of M. François Quesnay, who died in December, 1774, at the age of eighty years, and was buried at his birthplace, Méré, Seine-et-Oise, France.

The monument and book were the project of the Société populaire, of which M. J. Allain-Le Canu was president and prime mover. The monument was determined upon at Méré dur-

ing the Fête Scolaire held July 10, 1892, and was completed and inaugurated August 23, 1896. At both ceremonies there were large attendance and great enthusiasm. At the former, addresses were delivered by M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, the great-grandson of him whom they honored, and at the latter by MM. Bourgeat, representing the Minister of Public Instruction and Beaux Arts, Frederick Passy, M. Bellan and M. Marcel Habert.

M. François Quesnay was an ignorant country boy. He did not learn to read until after he was eleven years old, when he became enamored of the science of medicine, in which he acquired such skill as that he was appointed physician to the King, Louis XV. He became the founder of the science of political economy in France, and finally one of the most learned men of his country and his age. His eminence in these branches of science was such that, two hundred years after he was born, his friends and the neighbors of his town, desiring to give him honor according to his renown, erected a monument in his memory in the town of his birth.

Alexander Quesnay, descendant of François, came to America and fought on her side during the War, of Independence. He remained here after the war, taking up his residence in Richmond, Va., where he was chosen and served as president of the Academy.

THOMAS WILSON.

A SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGY.

MEMBERS of the Wisconsin Society of Natural History are making systematic efforts to summarize the data of Wisconsin archeology and to preserve the archeological records, specimens and mounds of the State. A committee has been appointed for this purpose. It consists of C. D. Stanhope, H. Denison, W. J. Bennetts and Charles E. Brown. This committee has prepared a circular letter to be sent to every person in the State who is thought to be interested in the archeology of Wisconsin.

There are about three hundred collections of specimens from Wisconsin, varying in size from five hundred to five thousand objects, which